

14. *CAÏCA HÆMATOTIS*.—*Pionus hæmatotis*, Sclat. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 300; *Ibis*, 1860, p. 401, pl. 13.

Playa Vicente. These are the only examples of this Parrot I have seen, except those obtained by Mr. Salvin, who discovered the species in Vera Paz in 1860.

15. *SPATULA CLYPEATA* (Linn.).

Cosamaloapam. Noticed by Mr. Salvin as far south as Dueñas. (See '*Ibis*,' 1859, p. 231.)

16. *FULIGULA RUFITORQUES*, Bp.

Examples in undress plumage, from Oaxaca. I believe that the birds in Señor R. Montes de Oca's collection, which I referred (P. Z. S. 1859, p. 369) to *F. affinis*, were really of this same species.

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF CESTOID WORMS, BELONGING TO THE GENUS *TÆNIA*. BY W. BAIRD, M. D., F. L. S.

(Plate II.)

#### 1. *TÆNIA AMMONITIFORMIS*. (Pl. II. figs. 1-7.)

Head small, somewhat quadrangular; mouth circular, armed with a single cirlet of recurved hooklets; neck nearly of the same size as the head. Body increasing gradually in size as it descends from the neck, with numerous indistinctly formed segments, and remaining of nearly uniform size till it reaches the lower extremity, where it again contracts in dimensions, the segments then becoming regularly tæniiform and flat.

At first sight this entozoon presents a singular and anomalous appearance. When first taken it was found rolled up in the form of a double helix, with a peculiar hollow in the middle (fig. 1). Each of these helicoid portions, when examined by a low power, presented the appearance of an ammonite (fig. 3). When partially unrolled, it assumed the form of the shell of a species of *Siliquaria* (fig. 2). The whole body of the animal is hard and rigid, and partially incurved at the edges, giving the under surface a hollow appearance. The divisions or rings seen on the body are not distinctly formed segments till near the lower extremity, when three or four regular tæniiform segments show themselves, as in other species of the genus *Tænia*. The structure of the centre portion of the body is exhibited at fig. 4, but the segmented lower extremity has not been represented. No trace of genital organs was observed. The head (figs. 5 and 6) is somewhat tetragonal in shape, and beset on its edges with sparsely scattered and small protuberances. The bothria or suckers are of moderate size, and the mouth is terminal, and surrounded with a single crown of amber-coloured recurved hooklets, presenting the appearance of siliceous spicula (fig. 7).

At first sight it is difficult to imagine this anomalous-looking entozoon to be a *Tænia*; but the four bothria or suckers, and the

circlet or corona of hooklets round the mouth, with the distinctly formed segments of the lower extremity of the body (unfortunately not represented in the plate), compel me to refer it, for the present at least, to that genus. I am not aware of any Cestoid Worm having been described which presents anything like the form of this curious parasite: and I have been very much assisted by the intelligent aid of the draughtsman, Mr. Jennens, who executed the accompanying plate, in making out the anatomy of its head and mouth.

This parasitic Worm was taken from the rejectamenta either of the stomach or intestines of a Puma which lately died in the Gardens of the Society in Regent's Park.

*Hab.* Stomach? or intestines? of the Puma (*Felis concolor*).

Mus. Brit.

## 2. *TÆNIA SEMITERES.* (Pl. II. figs. 8-12.)

Head rounded; neck and body continuous, the former differing only slightly in circumference from the head. The whole body of the Worm is very rigid, and the greater portion of it is cylindrical in shape, only the last third of its length becoming flattened and slightly larger than the upper two-thirds. The first segments or joints are very narrow, gradually becoming a little broader and losing their rounded form. The last ten or eleven joints exhibit the genital orifices irregularly alternate—at first two or three occurring on the same side, then two or three on the opposite side, and the last three or four regularly alternate. The lower edges of the upper articulations are somewhat vandyked or scolloped (fig. 11). The neck is not distinguishable from the body. The head (fig. 9) is rounded, and the four bothria or suckers are circular in shape. The mouth is also circular, and is beset with a crown or circlet of pretty strong amber-coloured hooklets, curved inwardly (fig. 10).

This is an anomalous-looking *Tænia*, the body being rigid and hard, and for the greater portion of its length quite cylindrical.

Length about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, breadth of upper portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  a line, middle of lower portion 1 line.

For this species we are indebted to Mr. Baker, of the British Museum, who took it from a Persian Cat. It was alive when he first found it.

*Hab.* Stomach of the *Felis catus*, var. *persica*.

Mus. Brit.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Figs. 1-7. *Tænia ammonitiformis*. 1. Nat. size. 2. Ditto, partially unrolled. 3. Portion of body magnified. 4. Ditto, still more highly magnified. 5, 6. Head. 7. Circlet of hooks round the mouth.

Figs. 8-12. *Tænia semiteres*. 8. Nat. size. 9. Head. 10. Mouth and circlet of hooklets. 11, 12. Portions of upper and lower part of body magnified.